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JAS. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor
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Any subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the first payment received for less term than one year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice; otherwise, the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription (\$12.50), will receive the fifth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our office, will be sent to the proprietors.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1856.

NO. 37.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of
Public and Private Buildings.
Also, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST
IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Spec-
ials of Particulars.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts
prompt attention. Orders through the Post Office will receive

Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34.

THOS. W. PLANTER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—132 Main Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—129-13.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—129-13.

B. F. & J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

G. D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists
and Apothecaries, Wilmington, N. C.

May 9th, 1856.

D. DUPRE, Jr.

JOHN S. WEST,
AUCTIONER AND Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C., April 18-19.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,
PRINCESS ST., UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., feb.—56-tf.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in
the building of houses, and to build on his own
account, in our own country in particular. We have
erected neither piers nor expense in erecting a suitable build-
ing for school purposes, having regard, both to the health
and health of the pupils, as well as to the convenience
of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place.
We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public pa-
tronage.

Sticksdale is one of the healthiest villages in the
portion of the State, and presents but few difficulties to
affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be at liberty
to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood.

The school is to be placed in the Seminary under the
control of Mr. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much ex-
perience and success, who, in addition to his several
years of teaching, has, in the State of North Carolina,
brought from gentlemen of the highest literary standing
in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonies
of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important
duties of his station.

TERMS FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(One Half Payable in Advance.)

Primary English Classes, \$7.00

Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, 15.00

History and Geography, Higher Mathematics, &c., 20.00

Academical Expenses, 50.00

Students will be charged from the time of entering to
the close of the Session, a fine deduction will be made, except
in cases of sudden sickness. Board can be obtained in
the family of the principal at \$4 per Session, exclusive of
lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of
the Session.

Reports of the progress and deportment of each student
will be sent to his parents or guardian at about the middle
of each Session.

The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June
1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at
Stricklandsville, N. C., M. K. DEVANE, M. D., President
of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN P. SEARCY, Secretary.

May 2, 1856.—131-ta.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The subscriber having been
elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Commissaries, in the
Town of Wilmington, at the Descent of Term of the County
Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention
to all business in this place entrusted to him.

Do. 17, 1855.—14-ta.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stocks, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market Streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, WIL-
MINGTON, N. C.

W. H. LIPPITT.

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MINGTON, N. C.

W. H. LIPPITT.

W. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores
and other products.

57 Liberal advances made on consignment.

S. E. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVI-
SIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been
elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Commissaries, in the
Town of Wilmington, at the Descent of Term of the County
Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention
to all business in this place entrusted to him.

Do. 22, 1855.—14-ta.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOM. B. GARR, M. D. D. S.,
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten
years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,
each, \$2.00

An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150.00

Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150.00

Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150.00

Upper or under dito, each, 50.00

A fine tooth, that cannot be distinguished from the
natural, 2.00

A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, 2.00

Do., and destroying the nerve, \$2.00 to 5.00

Extracting and tooth brushes always on hand. Every
operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Treated
immediately after the gums have shrunken, without additional
charge.

58 On Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 18th, 1856.—196-1m.—34-tf.

HENRY BURKHARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF,
AND SEAGRASS, 100 ft. of the Indian Chief, MARKET
STREET, one hour above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All orders filled with despatch.

Do. 7, 1855.—14-ta.

EDWARD PIGFORD,
FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufacturers
our large and extensive assortment of HATS and CAPS, consisting of
all varieties, soft and hard, and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS, consisting of
all qualities of HATS and CAPS.

59 CANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, MoleSkin, Beaver, and Cotton, Gland, Fur
and Embroidered Caps, all sizes, together with
the American Department of Silk, American
and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes.

59 WALKING CANES, of all kinds, fine, Silver, Aigle, Ivory,
Gum, and London Head-ornaments.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

An especially invited to examine our stock, as we are
confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.

W. H. SHAPARD & MYERS,
Granite Row.

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—14-ta.

WILMINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now
been in successful operation for fifteen years, will com-
mence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The object of study is designed to be thorough and sys-
tematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental
education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening
of the school in five days from the commencement of
the year when the classes are formed, and new studies on
the part of the teacher are begun.

Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c.,
will be forwarded to all parts of the country.

59 RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

June 15, 1855.—14-ta.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Session of this Institution commences on the Wed-
nesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Rev. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of
Mathematics, and a full corps of Teachers in every branch
and a full corps of Teachers in every branch, including Wash., Lights, &c., per
session.

\$50.00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the
session.

Students will be charged from the time of entering to
the close of the Session, a fine deduction will be made, except
in cases of sudden sickness. Board can be obtained in
the family of the principal at \$4 per Session, exclusive of
lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of
the Session.

Reports of the progress and deportment of each student
will be sent to his parents or guardian at about the middle
of each Session.

The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June
1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at
Stricklandsville, N. C., M. K. DEVANE, M. D., President
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JOHN P. SEARCY, Secretary.

May 2, 1856.—131-ta.

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SEMINARY.

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elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Commissaries, in the
Town of Wilmington, at the Descent of Term of the County
Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention
to all business in this place entrusted to him.

Do. 17, 1855.—14-ta.

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our large and extensive assortment of HATS and CAPS, consisting of
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W. H. SHAPARD & MYERS,
Granite Row.

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—14-ta.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DIS-
TILLERY and fixtures. Turnpike tools, Cooper's
stocks, &c., two-horse wagon and two pair mules, for
Tuition in Primary Department, \$20.00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the
session.

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the close of the Session, a fine deduction will be made, except
in cases of sudden sickness. Board can be obtained in
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May 2, 1856.—131-ta.

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Wilmington, N. C.

THE undersigned having accepted the agency of

59

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Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—14-ta.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

"Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democrats of New Hanover County, to hold a County Convention at Long Creek Bridge, on the last Thursday in May next, the 29th, to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require; and that each election precinct be requested to send three delegates to said Convention, which delegates shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes cast by such precincts for the Democratic candidate at the congressional election in August."

In pursuance of the above resolution, adopted by the Democratic county meeting, held on the 11th day of March last, a meeting of the Democratic voters of the Wilmington election precinct will be held at the Court House, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16th, 1856, for the purpose of appointing three delegates to represent this precinct in the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Long Creek Bridge on Thursday, the 29th inst.

"The political advices by the Atlantic confirm those brought by previous steamers, and indicate with considerable apparent certainty the approaching fall of the Palmerston administration in England. Recent defeats in both Houses have shown the weakness of the men now in power; and, indeed, it has long been understood and conceded that this administration existed as a matter of necessity rather than of choice, having been organized to take the place of the feeble and inefficient Aberdeen administration, and to carry on the war to some termination. Well, the termination has been reached, and, as always has been the case, the people of England grumble. That they have always done and always will do. The commercial classes dread the idea of a war with the United States, and, no doubt, think that some other administration could more gracefully make the concessions required to be made under existing circumstances. Upon the whole, the probabilities are that the days of the Palmerston dynasty are numbered. Its continuance in office for any length of time will be due rather to the difficulty of organizing another to take its place than to any desire for its retention.

We cannot but think that this change is one earnestly to be desired by the people both of this country and of Great Britain. The Right Honorable Viscount is exceedingly fond of scrapes, and particularly prejudiced against the United States; and the present position of affairs is exactly such as to render such an intermeddling a very dangerous character, because it makes him feel exactly at home and in his element. If he will interfere in Central America—if he will insist on refusing to withdraw from the difficulties must arise, for surely Crampston ought to go, and no feeling of respect even for President Pierce shall keep us from insisting upon his dismissal, or considering the failure to do so, after the final refusal of his government to withdraw him, as a serious error.

Important.
We find in the Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday the new treaty of peace complete and perfect. To it there are to be attached certain arrangements to be made by convention. The correspondents of the Bulletin and of other papers, give the substance of one of these conventions so to be attached to the treaty, as follows:—

First.—Privateering is, and is to remain abolished. **Second.**—Neutral flags cover an enemy's goods, with the exception of those contraband of war. **Third.**—Neutral goods, with the exception of those contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag.

Fourth.—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

So far as the United States are concerned, this conventional arrangement is a matter of more interest than the whole treaty, since it recognizes in the main, the doctrines for which this country has uniformly contended, that the flag covers the cargo, and that paper blockades are void and of no effect. The fact is, that the influence of the United States shows itself in such things as this far more than people are apt to think; for she is the real moral head of the party in the world in favor of the freedom of the seas, and to her position, resolutely maintained and asserted, must this liberalization of European codes be ascribed.

LIBERTY.

Captain Isaiah Rynders and others, got up a meeting in New York on last Friday evening to express sympathy with Walker. According to all accounts it must have been rather odd gathering. A long list of eminent gentlemen were announced as likely to address the meeting, but unfortunately, some two hundred miles intervened between the "distinguished orators" and the distinguished audience, and the former did not answer to the calls of the latter. The affair seemed to be a sort of attempt to filibusterize the Democratic party, but it woefully failed. Capt. Rynders and company cannot do that. If General Walker claims a right to his position in Nicaragua as a citizen of that country he must of course have renounced his character as a citizen of this country. If not in Nicaragua as a citizen he must be there as an invader, as a foreigner in arms, and under authority to which he has no right. In neither case has the government of the United States anything to do with him, nor can he claim its official sanction or protection, although, of course, the people of the United States in their individual capacity, cannot help sympathizing with one of their own blood and race in a semi-barbarous country opposed to overwhelming combinations of ruthless enemies, assisted secretly by France and Great Britain.

TRYING ALL THE TACKS.—The Washington Organ, and those who follow its lead, or rather its mislead, chagrined by the terrible defeat of Know-Nothingism at the recent election in Philadelphia, first endeavored to account for that defeat by alleging that the Republicans, desirous of defeating the Know-Nothing, or "American" ticket, with a view of injuring Mr. Fillmore, had determined to run a ticket of their own, for the purpose of drawing off votes. Well, the returns come in, and that excuse won't do. The "Republican" candidates hardly get a respectable "scattering" vote. Now, the tale is that the defeat arose from the fact that the "Republicans" did not support a ticket of their own, but voted with the Democrats. Well, we really trust that these gentlemen will satisfy themselves—the public is already pretty well satisfied that the Know-Nothing authorities in Philadelphia were turned out because the people were tired of their misrule.

CORRECTION.—By misprint the name of John A. Corbett appears in the list of delegates of the Upper Black River District. It should have been printed John Corbett.

"The circulation of newspapers is, we believe, a good thing. Men run to and fro, and knowledge is increased, generally, but not always. Not unfrequently the newspaper versions of occurrences are but the essence of vague reports, incorrect or one-sided, picked up by casual correspondents or from the mouths of persons who have got but half the story. While the conductors of the press here in Wilmington know and appreciate the difficulty and delicacy surrounding all statements connected with a recent melancholy occurrence in our community, and have forborne all allusion to the circumstances connected with that event, leaving it for those alone cognizant of the facts to give them to the world, we find flippant correspondents of Boston papers, informants of Norfolk papers, etc., figuring with accounts which, unintentionally, perhaps, but still certainly, are at variance with the true state of the case, as shown by the cards of the friends of both parties, published in the papers of this town. We find one of these statements published in the *Baltimore American*, copied from a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, apparently written in hot haste—a very considerable fancy sketch, but without any knowledge of the facts, and doing manifest injustice to the memory of the dead and the course of the living.

We put our contemporaries on their guard about such things. In a community like this, excited as this has been, with innumerable reports in currency, it is hardly to be expected that any mere stranger, as this correspondent of the *Boston Journal* purports to be, writing within little over a day of the occurrence, could give a faithful account of what was not known to the people here, and yet he writes off with all the circumstantiality of a Boston drummer taking down an order.

For our own part we are tired of half the diatribes we read in the papers, of our own State and elsewhere, of which the burden seems to be, that Wilmington is a semi-barbarous community or something of the kind. We beg leave to assure all these good writers, that neither the press of Wilmington nor her people are quite so bad as they seem to think. Politicians have run high here; and, for ourselves, we see no harm in that—the more interest the people take in such matters and the more fully they investigate them the better. Unfortunately, personal feelings have been excited, and this is deeply, most deeply to be regretted, but this is not legitimately chargeable to the discussion of political principles, for the more strictly acts are referred to principle, the further will they be removed from mere personal impulse.

We make these remarks now with the slightest desire of reflecting upon any individual, or referring unnecessarily to past circumstances, but to put the world on their guard against half-informed or prejudiced correspondents of distant papers, whose effusions are calculated rather to injure the fair name of our town than to convey reliable information.

THE SOUND DUES.—On the 8th instant, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a Resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which had been given by the President to Denmark, to terminate the treaty with that government relating to the Sound Dues sufficient; and that no other or farther act of legislation is necessary to put an end to such treaty as part of the law of the land.

RECEIVED.—The North Carolina University Magazine, for May, has just come to hand. Contents: "Revolutionary History of North Carolina," "The Study of the Greek Language," "The Maid of Bladon," (Poetry,) "Childe's History of North Carolina," "The Dream," (Poetry,) "The Art of Printing," &c., "A Tear for the Red Man," (Poetry.)

The subject was postponed until the 9th and subsequently made the order for Tuesday—today. The treaty was to have been abrogated on the 14th of last month—sometime in last month certainly, but in order to give time to Denmark to try and arrange matters the abrogation was postponed two months and will now take effect in June. Half a dozen different projects have been started in Europe for capitalizing the dues, or otherwise arranging the matter, but none of these projects seem likely to give satisfaction to the parties in Europe, or to the United States. We await the movements.

"We regret to learn that the very high freshet in the Cape Fear River has done considerable injury to the works of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company. The temporary dam at Cross Creek has been washed out. The wood-work of some dam saved the Clarendon Bridge, tearing loose boats, rafes, &c. The Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, escaped by almost a miracle.

The above facts we glean from the Fayetteville Argus and other authorities in Fayetteville. We have heard here, from good authority, that the whole Cross Creek dam has drifted down bodily, and the timber part, at least, is lodged above the mouth of Black River.

We are getting sick and tired of splendid promises, and such poor performances as are at the mercy of every wind that blows and every drop of rain that falls. We have got to look upon highfalutin reports from this work as gammon. We showed up this stuff once, and got a card published against us. We will be forced to investigate and show it up again. We must have a work to connect Wilmington with the coal fields, and when we find something so rotten about this one, we ought to see what the matter is. If we have been deceived about the practicability of this navigation, the sooner we know it the better. We can't be annoyed for a lifetime. If we have not been deceived about the practicability, but are fooled about the details let us know it. It is of no use for us to keep a big open job without results. To say that freshets do this or that, is simply to say that nature follows her course—freshets were, or ought to have been, part of the calculation, and this calculation ought to have taken them into account.

We find the former President of this mismanaged work at Norfolk, urging railroad communication with that place, and we find a writer in the Raleigh *Argus*, urging upon Petersburg, Norfolk, Newbern, Beaufort and Raleigh, the importance of constructing a railroad from the Coal Fields to some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

We here want some facts. We are tired of fancy—at least, the present writer is. We see at least one gentleman, formerly connected with this work, who did not answer to the calls of the latter. The affair seemed to be a sort of attempt to filibusterize the Democratic party, but it woefully failed. Capt. Rynders and company cannot do that. If General Walker claims a right to his position in Nicaragua as a citizen of that country he must of course have renounced his character as a citizen of this country. If not in Nicaragua as a citizen he must be there as an invader, as a foreigner in arms, and under authority to which he has no right. In neither case has the government of the United States anything to do with him, nor can he claim its official sanction or protection, although, of course, the people of the United States in their individual capacity, cannot help sympathizing with one of their own blood and race in a semi-barbarous country opposed to overwhelming combinations of ruthless enemies, assisted secretly by France and Great Britain.

THE RECENT FRESHET.—From a letter received by James Cassidy, Esq., one of the Directors in the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company, from Col. Murison, the President of that Company, we learn that at the lower slope of the dam at Jones' Fall, with eight ranges of timber, has been carried away, and the upper gates at Silver Run broken or bent, but without further damage. We trust that matters will turn out less serious than they now appear to be.

ONE-HORSE BANK.—They have a bank at a place called Painted Post, in the State of New York, with a capital of \$10,000. It is called the bank of Cayuga Lake.

CORRECTION.—By misprint the name of John A. Corbett appears in the list of delegates of the Upper Black River District. It should have been printed John Corbett.

"We notice that Hon. Hugh Waddell and Dr. Spencer McClennahan, formerly President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, have been down at Norfolk, making speeches to the citizens of that ancient and bivalvular burg, on the subject of a Railroad to connect the coal and iron mines on Deep River with the North Carolina Railroad, and thus with the harbor of the Norfolk.

Resolutions were passed declaring it certain that coal and iron ore do exist on the Deep River, and a demand for these products also exists at Norfolk for the Navy Yard and for the national vessels, as well as for "other purposes." It is therefore desirable that a National Armory and Foundry should be established on Deep River, and a Railroad made to connect said establishments with the Navy Yard at Norfolk. The Senators and Representatives from Virginia are requested to use their efforts to aid in establishing a National Foundry in North Carolina.

We trust the Foundry and Armory may be obtained.

We are willing to take our chance for the coal,

and do not dream any rivalry from Virginia ports.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—The Sun has a considerable number of subscribers at this place. The paper is taken on account of the late news it contains, and formerly arrived here by the morning mail the day after it was issued, but of late it has been behind hand 24 hours, or rather it now arrives by the night mail, and is not delivered till next morning, and has, consequently, become entirely useless to this community. Cannot some arrangement be made, whereby the Baltimore papers will come through by the mail which arrives here at 6 A. M.? This would place us where we were before.

P. S.—Since penning the above, yesterday's Sun has been received by this morning's mail. We hope it will arrive regularly hereafter.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

"Mr. Herbert, the California member of Congress, who shot a waiter named Keating last week at a hotel in Washington City, has been admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The affair continues to be the cause of great excitement. Mr. Herbert's friends are deeply solicitous on his account, and Keating's poor widow and little children are in a terrible state. There is no idea that under any circumstances Mr. Herbert, if found guilty at all, could be convicted of murder.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—On the 27th ult., by Mr. Whiteside, who introduced a motion to censure the government for the event—The Attorney General defended the Government. Lord John Manners supported the resolution; after which, the debate was adjourned till the next evening.

DAILY JOURNAL, 12th inst.

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"Mr. Herbert, the California member of Congress, who shot a waiter named Keating last week at a hotel in Washington City, has been admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The affair continues to be the cause of great excitement. Mr. Herbert's friends are deeply solicitous on his account, and Keating's poor widow and little children are in a terrible state. There is no idea that under any circumstances Mr. Herbert, if found guilty at all, could be convicted of murder.

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DAILY JOURNAL, 12th inst.

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, May 10th.—To-day, the steamer Star of the West, from Kansas, with dates to Saturday, arrived here. Her news is of a highly important tendency.

Governor Robinson and family had taken passage on the Star of the West at Lexington. While on their way hither, Gov. Robinson was waited upon by the citizens, and he was notified that they should detain him to explain on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid an arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court.

Mr. Robinson replied to them, that he had been informed by one of the jury that an attempt had been made to find a true bill against him, but that it had failed. This explanation did not satisfy the Committee, and they insisted that he should remain. Mr. Robinson finally consented on the persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, captain of the boat, and Mr. Bernard, of Baltimore. The Committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansas to ascertain if the indictment had been found against the Governor; if not, all the expenses of the defense should be paid by the Committee, which consisted of Gen. Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens.

It had been reported by a dispatch from Leavenworth, just received, that an armed body of men were en route for Lawrence with the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the Committee.

While Gov. Reeder was in attendance at the session of the Committee at Lecompton, on the 8th, the deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the grand jury of that place to answer a charge of contempt, for having refused to comply with the summons of the grand jury previously served upon him.

Gov. Reeder had refused to obey the writ, and had appealed to the Committee, but the latter decided that he had no power in the case. However, Messrs. Howard and Spearman expressed their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected from arrest by privilege of his office, but Mr. Oliver dissented from this, and said that the Committee could not stand between him and the Marshal.

Mr. Reeder said that though his life was in danger in Leavenworth, he would remain in his privilege, in the steadiness of the Committee, and he warned the Marshal and his assistant to touch him at their peril. The Marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th with the U. S. dragoons.

Judge Leecompt had, on the 5th instant, charged the Grand Jury to indict all the State officers and members of the legislature, for high treason; but up to the 9th instant, there was no such indictment found by the Court so far as the proceedings have been made public.

The Indian War at Puget's Sound.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President sent to the Senate, to-day, documents relative to Indian hostilities on the Pacific coast.

General Wool, under date of the 20th of March, says:

"The war in Puget's Sound will soon be brought to a close unless prevented by Governor Stevens' determination to carry on the war independent of the United States troops, and that same remark is applicable to Governor Curry," adding "those Governors appear to be running a race to see who can dip the pen of the public treasury." In the dense forest of Puget's Sound another Florida war can be carried on at an expense of twenty or thirty millions.—The same will apply to the mountain region of Puget's Sound.

Nothing is said, it is true, in the Minister's letter, about the time the money should be paid; it shows that this is left for the Republic to determine.

I enclose herein a copy of the letter mentioned, and I take this opportunity to repeat myself your Excellency's obedient servant,

E. WALLERSTEIN.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1856.

Six.—In reference to my note of 16th of last month, marked No. 4, in which I communicated to you my Excellency that in the interview with Lord Clarendon, I had begged of him to favor our government with a loan of 2,000 muskets. I now take great pleasure to inform your Excellency that, on the 9th inst., I was advised by the Secretary of Foreign Relations that Lord Clarendon, having consulted with the Minister of War in regard to my request, I received the information that 2,000 muskets could be obtained at the price of 28s. or 2,000 at 56s. 6d., for that service. I now beg to inform his lordship which of the two kinds would suit us best. He will give me, that the 2,000 may be placed at my disposal for the use of the republic of Costa Rica. I have not yet replied to that communication, but I have written a private letter to said Secretary, entreating him to give me an order to examine the two kinds of arms. After seeing them I will still consider if it is convenient to take them without positive instructions from his Excellency the President; but in the meantime I am persuaded his excellency will see the promptness with which the government of her Britannic Majesty has complied with my request, a very strong demonstration of her sympathy and good will towards the republic. Nothing is said, it is true, in the Minister's letter, about the time the money should be paid; it shows that this is left for the Republic to determine.

I enclose herein a copy of the letter mentioned, and I take this opportunity to repeat myself your Excellency's obedient servant,

E. WALLERSTEIN.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1856.

Ser. Don JUAN RAFAEL MORA, San Jose de Costa Rica:

Much esteemed sir and friend.—The mail which brings the correspondence of January 1st, from Costa Rica, has not arrived, and in consequence I have nothing to say to you in regard to mercantile business. As to public matters, you will please refer to my communications, of to-day, to the Minister.—By this you will see that this government is willing to put 2000 muskets at my disposal for the service of the Republic of Costa Rica. Nothing is said in the note about the time of payment. However, I have not made up my mind to take them previous to receiving instructions from you, or of which the two kinds of arms to take. In case I should take them previous to your being able to write upon the subject, I will send them in the month of March, if a vessel sails for Punta Arenas, without further orders from you. I have not yet replied officially to Lord Clarendon to offer him my most sincere thanks in my own name and that of the public, for his manifestation of sympathy and friendship to Costa Rica; and though the affable manner in which Lord Clarendon spoke to me when I bid him farewell, almost induced me to believe he would not refuse the muskets, I will not delay the pleasure I felt on the receipt of Mr. Hammond's letter. I could not sleep all that night for

Keansville, May 1, 1856.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself to his fellow citizens of the County of New Hanover, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to a nomination by the Convention to be held at Long Creek, on the 29th day of May next.

JOHN L. HOLMES.

May 14.

THE FIRST FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of Duplin, will be held at Kenansville on THURSDAY, the 22d of May, inst. The ladies desire a full attendance, consequently all are invited to attend.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 12, 1856.

Attacks upon Candidates.

North Carolina, through County meetings, through her Democratic State Convention, and through her Democratic press, has avowed her preference for Franklin Pierce as her first choice for the Presidency, but in doing so, she makes the express reservation that should the Cincinnati nomination fall upon some other good and true Democrat, occupying an equally sound position, the Democracy of North Carolina will give him an equally hearty support. We look upon as the correct position. We like Mr. Pierce, but that is no reason why we should dislike other good and true Democrats.

There are a few self-styled Democratic politicians in the United States, some at the head of newspapers and some not, who affect peculiar friendship for particular gentlemen supposed to be aspirants for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency, and seem to think it essential to the promotion of their favorite, that a bitter and unscrupulous warfare should be waged upon the present administration. Are these politicians sincere friends to the Democratic party, or of the particular gentlemen to whom they affect such devotion? We do not believe that they are. The Democratic party must and will go into the next canvass endorsing the leading features of Democratic policy, which have marked the administration of President Pierce. The Kansas and Nebraska Bills—the Missouri Compromise repeat—the vindication of Southern institutions, or, speaking more properly, of State Rights—all the fundamental measures and recommendations must and will be endorsed, because they are in direct accordance with the principles of the party, which party must and will sink or swim, survive or perish upon its principles and their practical application; and that in fact these sweeping and virulent attacks upon President Pierce, amount to attacks upon the Democratic party, of whose principles and policy he is for the time being the exponent; and, let us add, the able and conscientious exponent.

So much for the Democracy of these discontented politicians. Let us now look for a moment at the effect of their course upon their own favorites, or at least those whom they would have us regard as their favorites. In taking their position as the bitter, venomous, and uncompromising enemies of President Pierce, they commit those whom they pretend to serve to a similar position—they certainly irritate Mr. Pierce's friends, whose self-respect would lead them to avoid any compromise with his and their bitter traitors.

Mr. Buchanan is now unfortunate in having the support of a number of these horse-leeches, who are doing more harm to that distinguished statesman than all the open enemies he has in the world. Nine in ten of these people raise quite an outcry, the whole of which, being sifted, amounts to this: The administration did not entertain quite as high an opinion of these persons and their claims as they did themselves, and did not give them all the offices and all the patronage, consequently the said administration is wanting in discrimination, and destitute of any moral virtue. That's about the amount of the thing.

The Hall of Smith & Nixon, at Cincinnati, capable of seating over 2,000 persons, has been selected as the place in which to hold the Democratic National Convention.

This convention will assemble in some three weeks, and the interest with which the entire country awaits its action, forms a marked commentary upon the events, protestations and assertions of a few months past. Election after election has gone against the Democrats at the North, and even at the South, in the cities and towns, the new order had been triumphant, until it boastfully asserted that it had arisen upon the ruins of the Democratic as well as of the Whig party, even in face of the fact that Henry A. Wise had met it in open fight, and driven it back from the borders of Virginia.

Who now, unless ambitious of the reputation of reckless foolhardiness or stupid infatuation, talks of the "ruin" of the Democratic party, or doubts for a moment that it is not simply a power, but, beyond question, the power in the country. That to the deliberations of its national convention the country looks with the deepest interest—looks to it to furnish the only national basis upon which conservative men can unite for the safety of the Union and the rights of the States. While the Philadelphia affair was meager—thinly attended, and generally regarded as a flash in the pan, every State, and every district in the Union will be fully represented at Cincinnati—even South Carolina, although, under ordinary circumstances, opposed to conventions, will be present at Cincinnati in the persons of her ablest and best men. The rejoicing over the ruins of the Democratic party were somewhat premature, it struck us.

We really fear that the *Herald* will continue to be very seriously misled, as long as it attaches any importance to the statements of the *Washington Organ*. The *Organ* certainly misled its readers about the action of the Philadelphia City Councils, in refusing to extend the usual courtesies to Mr. Buchanan. Again, in regard to the recent municipal election in Philadelphia, it has tried to create the impression that the Democratic victory was the result of a division in the anti-Democratic forces—"the Republicans," says the *Organ*, had a ticket in the field and were determined to vote it for the purpose of defeating the American party, and thus compelling it to abandon Mr. Fillmore, &c., &c.

"This is undoubtedly true." The Republicans had a ticket in the field, and the candidates on it got votes as follows:—For Mayor, 291; for Comptroller, 302; for Tax Receiver 205; for Commissioner, 271. This was a mere circumstance; the Republicans, as a body, voted; as they have always done, with the Know-nothing party, in that city.

These figures are official, taken from the report of the return, judges, as given in the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, (know-nothing) of the 8th inst. The *Washington Organ* is horribly unreliable. A "bad egg," so to speak. It may not mean anything by it, but those who quote anything from it will find themselves near about as much fooled as if it did mean that they should be so.

The fact is, that the election in the Quaker City was a clean sweep against all odds. Beyond question, the result was at least half-way owing to local causes. As almost invariably happens with cities and towns under Know-Nothing rule, debts began to increase in a most threatening manner, because incurred in a most reckless way, and the people got alarmed—they knew not what to look for but ruin as a consequence, although certain individuals and interests might be aggravated; and they rose up in their might, to vindicate their own rights and secure their own safety. Sooner or later this must have happened there and must happen everywhere. It is no strange thing. It simply results from the operation of natural causes.

Com. Stockton of New Jersey is out against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He is financing for the Presidency. No chance in the world, Commodore. Neither Democrats nor Know-Nothings will take as weak a man as you up, even if you are the richest man in New Jersey.

We learn from Onslow that, at the term of the Superior Court held last week, Judge Saunders presiding, a negro, the property of John H. Marshall, was tried for his life upon the charge of Highway Robbery. After a protracted and interesting trial, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, as to Highway Robbery, and found the prisoner guilty of Larceny only.

For the State, Mr. Solicitor Stevenson, with whom were associated Messrs. Wm. H. Washington and A. J. Hubbard. For the prisoner, Messrs. J. G. Wright, Wm. H. Hall and W. J. Houston.

This morning we stepped into the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson to see a beautiful gold and Silver goblet lined with gold, to be competed for as prizes at Target shooting, on the occasion of the approaching celebration of their own anniversary, and that of the Mecklenburg Declaration, by the Wilmington Light Infantry. The gold medal and Silver goblet lined with gold, to be competed for as prizes at Target shooting, on the occasion of the approaching celebration of their own anniversary, and that of the Mecklenburg Declaration, by the Wilmington Light Infantry. The gold medal and Silver goblet lined with gold, to be competed for as prizes at Target shooting, on the occasion of the approaching celebration of their own anniversary, and that of the Mecklenburg Declaration, by the Wilmington Light Infantry.

The exhibit showing the general condition of the bank, and the result of its operations for the past year, was highly satisfactory—the bank having declared two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent., and having on hand a surplus of about \$360,000.

Bank of Cape Fear.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held at their Banking House in this town on yesterday. Miles Costin, Esq., appeared as proxy for the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the proxy of the State, viz.: P. K. Dickinson, Jno. Walker, Wm. S. Ashe, John L. Holmes.

The following were elected Directors by the stockholders at large, viz.: Thos. H. Wright, A. J. DeRosset, Jno. Wooster, F. J. Hill, Wm. A. Wright, Wm. C. Bettencourt, Jos. H. Flanner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, H. R. Savage, Cashier. The old officers were re-appointed.

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Editor of the 8th inst.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The steamship *North America* has arrived at this port, with advices from Liverpool to the 23d ult.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The latest advices state that the Russian militia had been disbanded, and the Admiralty ordered all the lighthouses to be lighted, and all the buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland and in the Baltic and White Seas.

Further by the American.

HALIFAX, May 8.—The steamer *America*, with English news up to the 26th ult., has arrived at Halifax this morning, and reports Cotton a trifle higher, and the sales of the week up to Saturday, April 26th, being nearly 100,000 bales. To speakers and exporters about 50,000.

Breadstuffs in Liverpool were a shade higher; money easier, and consols 92½ to 93.

Provisions were firm.

POLITICAL MATTERS.—It was reported that Great Britain, now that she has gotten peace, wishes to keep it, and would therefore give way on the Central American question, but she will not recall the minister of that country, and thus endorse his actions in the continental affair as being irregular.

The London papers have obtained and published a copy of the treaty of peace between the late belligerent powers. The contents have been much anticipated, and the terms already hinted at pretty well show the real ones.

The London Star states that the Cabinet had on the 22d ult. decided about the American question, and would make concessions in the Central American affair, but had determined not to recall Mr. Crampton. The papers relating to Central America had been laid before Parliament, but no action had been taken on them. The enlistment documents would be ready in a few days, and there was no excitement on the subject. The London papers had succeeded in obtaining in advance a copy of the treaty of peace, which comprises 34 articles, and is not much different from what had been already anticipated.

The Black Sea was to be neutralized, and all the strongholds to be forbidden. It was also to be interdicted to all war ships except those for police. The Danube was to be free to all navigators, and Russia makes a slight concession of the frontier of Bessarabia. Kars and the Crimea were to be mutually restored, and the service should remain as at present. The provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia were to have constitutions which should be prepared subject to certain conditions, otherwise they should be as at the commencement of the war. Little else of interest is brought by this steamer.

The Atlantic had arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, 23d. In the Parliament of England, the Government had sustained a defeat, being out-voted by 28 majority in favor of open competition for civil appointments.

Lord Lyndhurst had given notice of a motion in reference to the condition of Italy and Lord Palmerston's vote of censure for the fall of Kars.

In France the Imperial decree orders a further reduction of the Army. The French troops had evacuated Kinburn. The Persian difficulty with England was nearly settled.

Resolved, That the administration of President Pierce, as foreshadowed by his inaugural, and exemplified in conducting the foreign and internal affairs of the Union, meets our cordial approval, and that we bear testimony to the fidelity with which he has administered the duties of his office, in strict accordance with the principles of the constitution.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Bladen County, held May 5th, 1856, on motion of T. D. McDowell, C. Monroe, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John A. Wooten and Durrum Lewis requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of C. T. Davis, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of eighteen to draft resolutions for this meeting; whereupon the Chair appointed the following as said committee, viz.: W. L. Lesesne, Neill McGill, Lewis Hines, John H. Clark, Joseph Ellwell, D. A. McMillan, C. T. Davis, John McGee, T. M. Kelly, Elihu Meares, Shadrack Wooster, D. B. Melvin, Snowden Singletary, H. J. Jones, James Meredith, Samuel Anders, and T. D. McDowell.

The committee having retired, Major John A. Richardson, Isaac Wright and G. M. White, addressed the meeting during their absence; and on the return of the committee they reported, through T. D. McDowell, the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That, upon the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, we bear testimony to the fidelity with which he has administered the duties of his office, in strict accordance with the principles of the constitution.

Arrival of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, May 8.—p. m.—The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton, 23d ult., is signalled. Her advices have been anticipated by the North America at Quebec.

The English papers contain some items of interest.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that Nesselrode has resigned the Foreign Office. Gortchakoff has been appointed his successor.

The Emperor Alexander had arrived at Moscow.

In a speech which he made there he said that Russia was able to defend herself for years, but from duty to the real interests of the country he had made peace.

Many reforms and improvements have been promised.

The naval display at Spithead is pronounced by the English papers the most imposing display ever witnessed.

It is affirmed that no guarantees for the protection of the Christians in the Turkish empire were inserted in the treaty of peace.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander took place at Moscow on the 30th.

A conference is proposed to be held in Italy to consider the affairs of the Peninsula.

A Tragedy at Willard's Hotel.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Hon. Philip T. Herbert, one of the representatives from California, shot the chief waiter at Willard's Hotel, about 11 o'clock this forenoon, the ball taking effect in a vital part, and producing instant death. The affair caused much excitement in the Hall of the House of Delegates before the hour of meeting. The circumstances seem to be as follows:

Mr. Herbert, who is said to be a very quiet and inoffensive man, came in late to breakfast, when a dispute arose between Herbert and the waiter. Sharp words ensued, when the other waiter in the establishment came up, and made an assault upon Mr. Herbert, with chairs, plates, etc. Herbert, with the assistance of another gentleman, defended himself as best he could, and only shot when it was evident to all the beholders that the intention of the assailants was to kill him.

Further from the Washington Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The investigation in the Herbert affair has been postponed until four o'clock this afternoon. It is believed the evidence will be very contradictory. Mr. Herbert is in the hands of the Marshal.

All of which were unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the 4th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following persons, to wit: Joseph Ellwell, Thos. S. Lewis, John A. McDowell, Wm. D. McNeill, James Robeson, Samuel Anders, H. B. Jones, D. A. McMillan, James Hall, and John L. McMillan.

On motion of Isaac Wright, Esq., the following resolution was then adopted by the meeting, to wit:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the political course of our late able Senator, Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., and hereby tender him our unanimous thanks for the faithful discharge of his representative duties.

It is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Wilmington Journal*, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

C. MONROE, Chairman.

JOHN A. WOOTEN, 1st Secretary.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

ELECTORS DECLINED.—John M. Clement, Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, has declined on account of bad health.

We have received, with a request to publish in the *Journal*, and other papers which mentioned the appointment, the following letter:

LAWNSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C., May 2nd, 1856.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

DEAR SIRS.—I learn that many papers of the State, yours among others, have published my name, as having been appointed as assistant Elector by the Convention of the American party. I was much surprised when I heard it, and suppose the appointment was made under a misapprehension. I never was a member of the party, and of course do not intend to act.

I have always been a Whig, and am still a Whig; and while I greatly admire the character of Mr. Fillmore, and believe him to be a sound and safe man, I cannot support the ticket.

Very respectfully yours, &c., ROBERT B. WATT.

Bolters' Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, May 7.—The bolters from the American State council held a meeting last night at the Adams House, and adopted resolutions repudiating the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. Delegates were sent to the anti-Fillmore national council to be held in New York on the 12th of June next.

A View of the Battle Field.

The following article from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a conservative and influential journal, presents a correct and cheering picture of the political field:

HINTS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Iowa Sentinel says that the Spring elections in that State indicate a Democratic majority of about three thousand. Michigan has gone Democratic by a still larger majority. The Legislature of Maine on the 10th ult. passed resolutions condemning the sectional resolutions of the previous Legislature, and approving the principles of the Nebraska law. In New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the Democrats have gained thousands within a year, and lack but little in either State of a majority of all the votes. Next November will very probably supply the deficiency. Nearly the whole south is Democratic; and in short, the prospects of the Democracy in reference to the approaching Presidential election, are excellent. The black republicans, as well as the know-nothings, are becoming disheartened; and the Old Line Whigs, so far as they have co-operated with either of these factions, are hauling off, and preparing to set up for themselves. State Conventions which have recently been held in Kentucky and Maryland, take this ground decidedly. Most of them had rather the Democrats would succeed, than either of the factions above named. The Tariff question, the Bank question, and every other important question, which formerly divided the Old Line Whigs, are now either adjusted or obsolete, while on the question of abolition sectionalism, which is now uppermost in the public mind, the Old Line Whigs and the Democrats are agreed.

That the ablest and best old line Whigs, in all

the country, are forced by the trickery of the midnight conspirators to change sides on the side of the Democracy, is further shown by the following violent attack of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin upon the North American:

"Measures, not men, have ever been the watchword and battle cry of the democracy. Under it we have won many victories—and well for the republicanism it has been so. A big white feather, a pair of top hats, and brass epaulets, or a mere name, may serve our opponents for a platform, but the old democracy despises such man-worship and idolatry. Our hero is rich in names that are an honor to the age and nation; yet no one of these, if we had our choice, would we be willing to accept as a platform, or to acknowledge as the sole embodiment of our political principles, or the only leader who could carry the democratic banner to victory. Give us honesty and capacity in the nomine of the convention on the good old democratic platform, and our party will certainly make him President, and guarantee his administration equal to any emergency."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Miraculous Escape.—On Thursday a singular accident occurred on the Harlem railroad. The mail passengers train was proceeding at its usual speed, when, owing to a defect in the iron, the axle of the hind truck of the baggage car broke short off, and the truck was thus unhooked back upon the first passenger car. Striking the first truck of this car it detached the two trucks, passed under the car through its whole length, ripping up the floor and the seats on both sides, with the exception of a few at the further end. The force of these two detached trucks dislodged the other truck of this car, and the three were then hurled upon the second passenger car. The first truck of this, unable to withstand the shock, was likewise torn from its place, and the four trucks ploughed through the flooring of this car also, scattering seats and passengers in all directions.